

"COME QUICKLY!"

Gen. Gordon's Anxious Appeals to Lord Wolseley.

The Hero of Khartoum Repeatedly Demanded Reinforcements.

His Requests Studiously Disregarded—Gordon's Letters Published—A Stinging Rebuke to Wolseley—Mrs. Lowell's Obsequies—Prince Napoleon's Daughter Married—Count Tolstoi's Resignation—Switzerland Rejects a Naturalization Treaty with the United States—Foreign News.

London, February 23.—The owners of the steamship *Lydian* Monarch, which is being used as a transport for troops to Egypt, pronounce the reported sinking of that vessel in St. George's Channel a wicked canard, and threaten to prosecute the author.

GORDON'S VAIN APPEALS.

The mail and passenger steamer *Princess Beatrix*, bound from Larne for Stranraer, Scotland, has been missing since Saturday.

RUSSIA.
NOT ON IMPORTED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Moscow, February 23.—The Gazette states that the Council of the Empire has fixed the import duty on agricultural machines, without regard to the material whereof they are constructed, at about

\$1 per hundred weight.

ROYALTY.
NOT ON IMPORTED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Moscow, February 23.—It is reported that the real reason for Count Tolstoi's offer to resign in the conduct of M. Dugres, the Russian Foreign Minister, in abrogating many harsh and arbitrary decrees issued by Count Tolstoi in his efforts to suppress strikes among the agricultural and industrial laborers throughout Russia.

CONGRESSMAN.
THE MUSICIANS.

London, February 23.—The musicans of the evening: the Frank P. Will, will enjoy a camp meeting at the music and the John D. Johnson, D. Drew, H. Bel and Louis Gotts.

S EASY.

THE MISSOURI LEG.

London, February 23.—There was a day afternoon and evening in attendance in the absentees missed are queen of the round business

GOUDON'S DEMAND FOR TROOPS.

Stewart starts in two days. The reason for sending him is because you have been silent all this while. You have neglected in. We have lost time without doing any good. If troops are sent to the rebellion will be. When the rebels reach the inhabitants will be to the four corners of the earth. Therefore it is hoped you will listen to all that Stewart tells you and regard it seriously. Send the troops we have asked for without delay.

THE MAHDI KNOWS EVERYTHING.

Take the road from Abu Kot to Metemeh. You need not fear the Mahdi. Both the Greek Consul and the Austrian Consul are safe. The Mahdi has captured a letter from the King of Abyssinia. Your expedition, as I understand, is for the relief of the garrison at Khartoum, which I failed to accomplish. I decline to admit it is for the rescue of my personally.

A letter from General Gordon, dated September 20, contains the following statements: "We have sufficient money and provisions here at Khartoum to last four months. At the expiration of that period we shall be much embarrassed. At Seman there is a dearth of food. The garrison at Galabat, and the people in that neighborhood.

ARE CONTINUALLY FIGHTING,

AND THE INHABITANTS ARE OPPRESSED.

DUBLIN, February 23.—Court of Queen's Bench of Ireland has refused the appeal of William O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, for a new trial in the case of libel won against him by Crown-Solicitor Bolton. The Court took occasion to strongly uphold the verdict of against O'Brien.

THE DUBLIN COURTHOUSE.

CHATHAM, Ont., February 23.—Francis Baum of Dallas, Tex., was further remanded to-day until Thursday, at the request of his counsel, to wait for additional witness from Texas, on the charge of arson preferred against him.

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A FATAL COLD.

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THE EGYPTIAN BLUE BOOK.

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GORDON'S FORTY DAY DECLARATIONS.

The letter from Gen. Gordon in which he declared his ability to hold out for forty days, was dated November 4, 1884.

"COME QUICKLY."

General Gordon also instructed the messenger sent from Khartoum on December 14 to deliver the following message to Lord Wolseley: "Don't scatter your troops; bring plenty of troops. The enemy are numerous. We still hold out for forty days. The Mahdi's lines are beyond Munibah. The Mahdi's forces a month ago attacked Omdurman and disabled one of our steamer. We disabled one of their guns. The fighting was renewed on the south side three days later. The rebels were again repulsed. Come quickly. Don't leave Berber in the rear; keep the enemy in your front. Don't let rumors of your approach spread."

LORNE'S ADVICE.

The Marquis of Lorne publishes a letter in the *Wall Street Journal* this morning, in which he deprecates the British advance against Khartoum, now that Gordon is dead. The British, the Marquis contends, should be satisfied to take up a position on the Nile to block the Mahdi from advancing into Lower Egypt.

ENGLAND.

THE BRITISH DISPATCH BAG.

LONDON, February 23.—The owners of the White Star Line steamer *Celtus* at Liverpool say, in relation to the cutting open of the mail bags on the voyage from New York, that the mails were delivered intact. A dispatch bag had been tampered with, but none of its contents were taken.

MRS. LOWELL'S OBITUARY.

The remains of Mrs. James Russell Lowell were

interred at Kensal Green Cemetery to-day. The funeral was strictly private and started from the residence of Mr. Lowell at 11 o'clock this morning. Among those present were Secretary Hopper of the American Legation, G. W. Smalley and lady, Lady Littleton, Mr. Stephens, editor of the White Hall Review; Hon. Walgrave Leslie, and Henry James, the American novelist.

Minister Lowell wept freely during the obsequies. The Prince of Wales sent a message of condolence. Premier Gladstone personally consoled with Lowell on Saturday. The casket was almost buried in wreaths received from friends, members of the diplomatic corps and the Americans resident in London.

HELPING THE UNLUCKY.

The Lord Mayor has issued an appeal to the public for funds to assist the large number of people in London who have been thrown out of work because of the depression in trade, and are in destitute circumstances.

The Duke of Edinburgh is suffering from an abscess, but is progressing well.

MARIE NAPOLEON'S DAUGHTER.

Duke Leopold of Torlonia has been married to Princess Letitia, the daughter of Prince Napoleon.

CUNNINGHAM'S EXAMINATION.

The examination of Cunningham and Bentzon was resumed this morning at the Bow Street Police Court. Three constables were on the staff of the Bow Street Police.

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St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

[Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.]

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid.....	\$0 00
Six months.....	4 50
Three months.....	3 25
One month.....	85
One month (delivered by carrier).....	65
By the week (delivered by carrier).....	15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid.....	\$1 00
Six months, postage paid.....	50

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH.

515 and 517 Market street.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1885.

THE POST-DISPATCH, which was the first paper to suggest the eminent propriety of offering the Berlin mission to Mr. CHARLES GIBSON, is glad to notice that its esteemed contemporaries throughout the State favor the proposition. No name has been presented for any appointment under the new era with stronger claims on the grounds of merit, fitness and public spirit.

At the rate at which the House of Delegates attempted to amend the water-gas ordinance last Friday, it is safe to say that several meetings will be required before the ordinance will be locked into shape to be put to the vote on its passage. The interval cannot be more profitably employed by the Council than in getting the St. Louis Gas Company's proposition into better shape. If the St. Louis Gas Company will come down to the rates of the Laclede Company, or even within 25 cents of them, and will light the street lamps now at the prices which it proposes to charge in 1890, there will be some sense in accepting its proposition, and in retaining the strong position the city now holds as the monopoly's heir apparent.

The American protectionists are placed in a painful dilemma by the recent action of Germany in providing for heavy duties on American grain and meat. On the one hand, to assent to this odious discrimination is to challenge the hostility of the whole agricultural population, who can display very remarkable political power when any occasion arises for using it. On the other hand, the basic and foundation of protection is the idea that every country, Germany included, should protect its own productions, and that foreign commerce is a great drawback to national prosperity. Bismarck's idea of making the German peasant prosperous by raising the cost of his bread and meat, is a logical application of the Pennsylvania pig-iron idea.

INASMUCH as St. Louis in its municipal capacity takes no notice whatever of the Fourth of July, we can hardly wonder that St. Louis takes no notice of the minor festival of WASHINGTON's birthday. But it is not at all to our credit that these great National festivals remain unnoticed, and that the expression of patriotic feeling is no longer attempted. The worst of the situation is the reflection that this ignoring of the National festivals is the result of the war's division. Before the war St. Louis was intensely and enthusiastically patriotic. After the war the people of St. Louis knew each other, not as brothers, but as "Black Republicans" and "Rebels." All that bad feeling has now happily passed away. Is it not possible to revive the patriotic celebrations which attest our unity?

AS THE election draws near and the activity of the professional politicians increases, the apathy of the citizens also increases. There are in St. Louis, at a moderate calculation, eighty thousand citizens entitled to vote. Of these more than fifty per cent refuse to take sufficient interest in politics to stop at the polls on election day and drop in a ticket. Of the thirty-five thousand who vote, the function of thirty-four thousand is limited to choosing between two tickets in the framing of which they took no part whatever. The whole local political situation in St. Louis is the work of less than one thousand men. It is the fashion to abuse them but, considering the temptation to which they are exposed by the base abdication of political duty on the part of the whole body of citizens, especially by the rich and influential classes, they give the city a remarkably good government.

THE picture of DANIEL WEBSTER's hat, which appears in the March number of the *Century*, and is reproduced in Sunday's *Globe-Democrat*, may be very good; but the picture of Webster himself is very bad—so far as resemblance is concerned. No one who has ever seen the original would recognize the counterfeit, and the latter is certainly not worth the trouble and cash invested in its presentation to the public. The best likeness of the great statesman, as he looked in his last years, is a daguerreotype done by WHIPPLE of Boston; which has served as the model for innumerable engravings on steel and stone, and is not likely to be supplanted by the hat portrait in the *Century*. In personal appearance Webster was altogether the most imposing and impressive personage this country has furnished. As SIDNEY SMITH, who met him during his visit to England, said: "No man can be as great as Webster looked." His admirers called him "the god-like Daniel," and had sufficient excuse for so doing in that majestic face and figure which, once seen, could never be forgotten.

The Missouri Legislature would certainly accomplish a most praiseworthy object if it could make our public schools the means of

protecting society and the rising generation from the evils and horrors of excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors. But a course of instruction as to the moral and physical effects of such liquors on men could not be carried as far in the public schools as it has been carried in the medical schools, and, as a class, the physicians do not seem to be more afraid of strong drink than other people. The testimony of the medical faculty is strongly in favor of a moderate and judicious use of stimulating beverages, and condemns such use only as it is liable to lead to excessive indulgence. It does not appear that the medical profession has ever yet failed to contain its full quota of men ruined by rum, and there is little reason to expect better results from the smattering of medical science with which it is proposed to cram the common school pupils. There are a great many branches of useful and elevating knowledge that can be and are impressed on the youthful mind by the press, the pulpit and parental lessons, but which cannot be taught in the common schools without depriving a majority of the pupils of that specific instruction which it is the primary object of these schools to impart. The result of the attempt to teach too many things in the lower grades of the schools is that the great majority of the children of the poor are forced to quit school at the age of ten or twelve years, without that key to self-education and success which a good training in the "three R's" would put in their hands.

THE JAMES REQUISITION.

No court can compel Governor MARMADUKE to honor a requisition for a person accused of felony in another State. No court can punish a Governor for disregarding or disobeying that provision of the United States Constitution which makes it his duty to honor such requisitions from the Governors of other States and to deliver up fugitives from justice to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. His own appreciation of the obligation of his solemn oath to obey the mandates of that Constitution is the only constraint he is under in such cases. The practical value of the provision rests and depends upon the presumption that no Governor will hesitate to perform this plain public duty in the premises or be satisfied with any quibbling excuse for not performing it.

Non-compliance is held to be justifiable only where the requisition is not in accordance with the spirit and purpose of the constitutional provision, and where the extradition is as like to defeat as to promote the ends of justice. If there is reason to believe that the accused will be lynched or condemned and punished unjustly, the Governor, being the judge whether such is the case or not, may refuse to surrender him. But the YOUNGER brothers, taken red-handed in the midst of the excitement caused by the Northfield murders, were not even threatened with mob violence, but were tried and upon their own plea of guilty were sentenced to imprisonment for life. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that FRANK JAMES, if now tried in Minnesota for the same crime ten years after it was committed, will have as fair a trial as the YOUNGERS had, and will most probably be acquitted, through want of evidence to identify him as one of the raiders.

It is therefore difficult to conceive any good reason for refusing to surrender FRANK JAMES on a requisition from Minnesota, and to refuse without good reason would identify the Confederate element in Missouri politics with the supporters and protectors of the James and Younger gang throughout their whole career of crime. We cannot believe that Governor MARMADUKE will put such a stigma upon the honest men who fought under the Southern flag in the war, and upon the 200,000 voters who have placed the honor and good name of the State in his keeping.

EL MAHDI'S STRATEGY.

In all the notices of the capture of Khartoum we have yet seen, it is assumed, as a matter of course, that the event could not have occurred earlier than it did; in other words, that it was only because the place could not be taken sooner, that the taking was delayed until the relief expedition was so near at hand. This assumption, we think, is altogether false; being based upon either ignorance or total misapprehension of the facts in the case, as well as failure to recognize even an ordinary amount of military genius on the part of El Mahdi and his counselors.

What are these facts? That the Egyptian troops in Khartoum—GORDON's sole dependence—were, from the outset, more in sympathy with the Arabs than with the English; as is proved by the treachery, and subsequent execution of two of their commanders, and the wholesale desertion of Egyptian soldiers to the enemy, not only at Khartoum, but at Suakin and elsewhere. Egyptians hate the English quite as bitterly as do the Arabs, and show the hatred whenever opportunity offers. For four months at least El Mahdi has had force enough in front of Khartoum to carry the town by storm if he chose to do so, and it is now sufficiently evident that there were traitors ready to open the gates to him whenever he signified his wish to that effect. In short, everything goes to show that GORDON's alleged safety was a sham from the beginning; that he was completely at the mercy of the Egyptians, population and garrison, who had no sympathy with him, and that the final catastrophe might be supplanted by the hat portrait in the *Century*. In personal appearance Webster was altogether the most imposing and impressive personage this country has furnished. As SIDNEY SMITH, who met him during his visit to England, said: "No man can be as great as Webster looked." His admirers called him "the god-like Daniel," and had sufficient excuse for so doing in that majestic face and figure which, once seen, could never be forgotten.

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THE DULEE RHEA is said to have made a will directing her body at death to be cremated, and the ashes to be deposited in her native Belgium and half beside the remains of a friend buried out in Nebraska.

MISS JULIA WARD HOWE has at least kept up the woman's department in the New Orleans Exposition, contributing money as well as work and paying all her own expenses without drawing a shilling from the Exposition fund, as she was authorized to do.

MISS JULIA E. CLARK, Superintendent of Public Schools in Boone County, Ill., traveled 50 miles from school to school in the best and worst weather in January, and put in a full day's work at every school she visited, showing the good sense in employing the right kind of women for such work.

MISS EMMA NEVADA is reported as having made a will to give up everything she has to an opera company. Emma is a great deal of money and the result was that her protégée had been sold to an opera company. Emma gave up a great deal of her father's money to be a singer, but still gives up to the demoiselle and be absent, nobody knew where, for days together. Her friend once found her money and gave it back to her, but she never paid anything back. At all times and under all circumstances he was the gentleman. His clothes, however, poor, were always clean and tidy.

"LADY MARD OULYLY, who lives in a grand castle covering five acres of ground in Scotland," says the *Evening Star*, "is as well pleased with her experiences in Colorado last season that she will return and take up her residence on her brother's ranch sometime during next month. It may interest Colorado girls to know that she dresses very plainly, is an accomplished cook and can put up a stovepipe and break a broncho."

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